

## French Believe U. S. Should Remain Passive and Arbitrate

M. Gabriel Hanotaux Says President Wilson Can Lend His Offices Admirably When They Are Desired—Belgian Paper, Published Secretly, Evades Germans.

Paris, July 17.—M. Gabriel Hanotaux, the famous member of the French Academy, who has always been a warm admirer of the United States, commenting on public opinion in France in regard to America says: "Some time ago Mr. Whitney Warren in a speech in the 'Club American' in Paris said in part: 'We Americans do not appear to realize that at the present time we are the greatest neutral power and that for this reason it is our duty to set an example to all others. The case of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Holland are all fixed on us. All the small neutral nations in the world expect that we make our voice heard and take the leadership in a great concert of protest.'"

### U. S. Has Duty and Right.

"These words most admirably sum up what the world expects from America. Under a President whose fairness and high moral character is recognized the world over, the United States has the duty and the right to voice very clearly what humanity thinks and demands. If America does not do this, who has the right and authority to do so? Upon the shoulders of the great American republic Providence has laid the task of speaking to the neutrals of setting an example and of encouraging them to do their duty during the present tragic conditions."

"We are told that President Wilson is preparing for the moment when he may offer himself to the belligerent nations as arbitrator and with this in view he is conducting himself in a manner which will make him deserve the confidence of both sides. President Wilson is a lawyer. He knows the power of principles which are the foundations of all social order. A German victory would mean the triumph of a system of barbarism and robbery the very victim of which would be America herself."

"The coming arbitrator must be the man or the government that clearly and firmly maintains and champions the cause of human conscience, of the sanctity of the pledged word and of the inviolability of international law. President Wilson is the man for the job."

Wilson realizes this, for his note to Germany contained a solemn confirmation of these principles and it was undoubtedly in order to be able to strike more strongly that he took his time. If not, he would lose a most unique opportunity to place himself and the nation he represents on the highest pinnacle in history."

M. Hanotaux' words in the most admirable manner express the general opinion in France. Greatly though the French nation should like to see the great American people fighting at her side, every body realizes that the greatest service America can do to humanity is to stay out of the war and when the time comes act as the great just and unbiased arbitrator between the powers now at war.

### Print Paper in Secret.

Strange though it sounds, there exists in Brussels a daily paper, "La Libre Belgique," which is never censored by the Germans. It is a very small sheet, but it contains quotations from French and English papers, such as no other paper in Belgium is permitted to publish.

Under the name "La Libre Belgique" is printed in bold type, "A copy of this paper is daily supplied to H. von Bissing, temporary governor of Belgium. As a matter of fact, Gov. von Bissing receives this copy regularly every day, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts made by the police it has been impossible to discover who is the editor and where this paper is printed, which, alone of all papers in Belgium, tells the truth. In the Nouvelle Revue Paul Louis Hervier tells the following story of the Kaiser:

"After his last visit to Paris, King Alfonso of Spain went to Berlin, where a great military review was held on the Tempelhofer Feld. The King of Spain attended this wearing the uniform of a Prussian colonel."

On his domain was an almost invisible spot of coffee. The young King saluted the Kaiser and said:

"Sure, the King of Spain, who is also a Prussian colonel, awaits the orders of your majesty."

"If the colonel of my regiment," the

## USES HARSH METHODS AND SECURES RECRUITS

Serge Flynn Goes After Them Rough-shod and They Enter Service Forthwith.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, July 17.—Canada not only is supplying men by the thousands for the armies in France, but she also has begun to take a hand in the recruiting over here through her soldiers who have returned on leave from the front. One of the Canadian sergeants in particular has started out after the London "stuckers" and he is said to have won more than 500 men to the colors by his eloquence.

Serge Flynn does not coddle recruits into the army and his methods are thought by some to be rather harsh, but his success in filling up the ranks where others have failed is taken to justify the way he goes about it.

At Trafalgar Square, where a meeting is held almost every afternoon, this Canadian gets in his best work. The writer saw a round dozen men gathered in the other day in five minutes, and they went up to take the shilling rather shamefacedly after Flynn had said:

"They call you men who won't go 'stuckers' here in England. But I have another name for the man who can sit still and see his home and loved ones in danger. I call him a ——— coward."

## WOMEN "POSTMEN" WANTED.

British Government Has 16,000 Men Carrying Letters.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, July 17.—The question of employing women generally as postmen is under the consideration of the British postoffice, and Herbert Samuel is expected to make a statement in the house of commons shortly.

Approximately 16,000 men are now acting as temporary postmen to replace the permanent officials who have joined the colors. About 3,000 of this number are of military age, but a large proportion of them are unfit for military service.

Kaiser responded jolly: "were not King of Spain I should not hesitate to inform him that on his uniform I see a very conspicuous spot of French coffee."

Without a moment's hesitation King Alfonso replied:

"That proves, sire, that the King of Spain has made a mistake in laying aside his uniform of a Spanish general and that he shall lose no time in putting it on again."

Thereupon, he saluted stiffly, turned on his heels and walked away.

## NEW ROAD TO RELEASE ALASKA'S VAST WEALTH

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was an election. This is what we call taxation without representation."

Alaska's wealth usually is thought of in terms of vast mineral resources. Her mines, of course, do constitute her greatest asset. She contains veins of coal, gold, copper, and numerous other minerals. But her mines are by no means her only resources. There is a growing belief that the raising of reindeer may become one of Alaska's important industries. During the last ten years the government has spent approximately \$200,000 for the introduction of reindeer in the country. It has encouraged the breeding of this animal by the natives as a food supply. According to reports about a year ago there were 38,476 reindeer in Alaska, distributed among fifty-four herds.

There is increasing interest in the reindeer as a source of meat supply, not only for Alaska, but for the United States. Because of its ability to find its own food throughout the year without shelter or care the propagation of this animal is peculiarly adapted to Alaskan conditions and there are millions of acres of land where the summer grasses and winter lichens will support large herds. It has been demonstrated that the reindeer meat can be successfully shipped and sold in the United States at a profit to the growers and can be made a more or less important auxiliary food supply for the United States.

The sealing industry in Alaska also is of great importance. In 1912 there were 258,305 seals in the herd on the Pribilof Islands, according to the census taken by the Bureau of Fisheries. The government has a monopoly of the sealing industry which promises to become highly profitable and to supply a large revenue within the next few years.

While Alaska probably never will become a rich farming country in which its agricultural products will predominate, the territory unquestionably is capable of increasing agricultural possibilities which will be sufficiently profitable to enable the supplying of home markets with home-grown products to a very large extent.

London's proposed postal tube is to be nine feet in diameter and six and one-half miles long. It is to be fitted for trucks, each two feet wide, carrying steel trucks operated by motors. The line proposed will be constructed throughout in the London clay.

## GERMAN SPIES WRITE WITH PERFUME CODES

All England on Qui Vive for Teuton Secret Agents—Many Ruses Used.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, July 17.—The authorities are fully alive now to the dangers of spies. They have learned much since last August of the ways of these gentry, but the number of suspected spies now in a position to do no further harm to England reveals the fact that not only are the British detective agencies on the qui vive, but also that the perilous role of spy still finds many who are not afraid to play it.

Many spies write their invisible messages to the Fatherland with details about the British ships by using a world-famous scent, which is in great demand by fine ladies.

Another new dodge is to carry their secret messages to the Continent in old envelopes which have all the appearance of having been passed by the censor, even to an exact imitation of the slip by which letters passed by the censor are sealed up. But with all the precautions it will probably be necessary as the war goes on to restrict still further ordinary passenger traffic between Britain and the Continent.

## COLLEGIANS MAKE MUNITIONS.

Most Cambridge Men Are Going to the Front.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, July 17.—All Cambridge University men who are not at present taking commissions have decided to give up the few months of the long vacation either to the actual making of munitions or to filling the places of men of fighting age who cannot be spared from their work, such as bus drivers, postmen, etc.

There are about 1,500 men up at the "varsities" of whom over 500 are in the Officers' Training Corps. Of these scores are taking commissions from day to day, and the rest are ready at any moment to become active service officers should they be called upon.

## German Liquid Destroys Metal.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, July 17.—It is reported here that the Germans are using a metal-destroying liquid on the western front. It consists of a mixture contained in a cylinder under high pressure. By simply turning a screw the liquid can be thrown a foot against barbed wire, which through mere quickness than wire-could possibly sever it.

## Three American Girls Enter Shell Inferno For Wounded

Ambulance Heroines Gleelessly Pose in Bomb Craters to Be Photographed with French Soldier—Fighters Adore Brave Women Rescuers.

By LA RACONTEUSE.

Paris, July 17.—Soldiers who return here wounded from the northern front never tire of praising the wonderful courage and imperturbable presence of mind of the American ambulance women, who have rapidly become the idols of our poilus. Among all the stories about them which I have heard from the lips of men who have seen them working like angels of mercy in the midst of the bloodstained battlefield, I select one at random.

"It was in Belgium," the pale soldier told me, and a happy smile came into his face, "that I first met these heroines, who know no fear. The Germans were attacking us time and again only to be mown down by our seventy-fives and machine guns. All over the field as far as your eye reached you saw piles of dead German bodies, the dreadful crop of the day, which was gathered up during the night by their comrades, denuded of their uniforms, tied up in bundles of three or four, and sent off to the crematoriums in the rear. German shells and bullets were dropping like hail all around us, and many of us fell, never to rise again or severely wounded. Our stretcher-bearers worked like bees, but they could not keep up with the firing."

"Suddenly the noise of a motor was heard, coming from the south. It was an ambulance driven by a young woman. Two others accompanied her. They were all Americans. Calmly they left the ambulance, which was partly sheltered by the wall of a house, and came toward us through that awful hail of projectiles of all kinds and sizes, conversing as if they were absolutely unaware of any danger. The tallest of them saluted us in military manner. In her high boots, her severe uniform, and with her Red Cross bracelet she looked like a man."

"I am Miss T—," she said, "of the American ambulance corps stationed at C—. We heard the shooting, so we hurried here. Have you any wounded that you wish us to look after?" An officer informed her that so far the regu-

lar hospital had been able to find room for all.

"But then we shall wait here until you do need us," she said. "The way they are firing now, it cannot be very long, unfortunately." The others agreed with her, and they all sat down and talked as if quite unconscious of their danger. They were splendid. It was 8.35 then. We were far more worried about them than they imagined, and implored them to take shelter. At first they smiled and shook their heads. They felt quite safe, they said, but finally they consented to go back a little, but first they wanted to be photographed with us. A couple of snapshots were taken. One of them stepped down into a hole made by a big shell, where she insisted she was quite safe, as two shells had never been known to strike in the same spot."

"Then they walked away to their motor car, and not more than two minutes later a big shell exploded in the very spot where we had been posing, making an enormous hole in the ground. And then, will you believe me, out they came again and another snapshot had to be taken in the same spot."

"A little later I was wounded and placed in their ambulance with several others and off we went. Miss T— driving, and the others attending to our wounds in the most skilful manner. As long as I live I shall remember these three heroic girls, who voluntarily came into the midst of an inferno and refused to leave until their mission was accomplished, returning there again the moment they had turned us over to the care of the surgeons. America has reason to be proud of her women, and as for ourselves, we adore them."

County Donegal Sparse in Soldiers.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Dublin, July 17.—Donegal has the distinction of being the county in Ireland which has contributed the fewest recruits in proportion to its ability of any region in Ireland. Less than 500 men have joined the colors out of 21,000 men of recruitable age. This is only about a quarter of the proportion which Ireland as a whole shows.

LEARN TO SWIM NOW--IT MAY COME IN HANDY SOME DAY WHEN YOU SIT NEXT TO A COAL-HEAVER EATING SOUP.—By Goldberg.

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THERE'S A FORTUNE IN IT FOR THE MAN WHO CAN SHOW HOW TO MAKE ONE PAIR OF WHITE TROUSERS LAST ALL SUMMER.—By Goldberg.

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